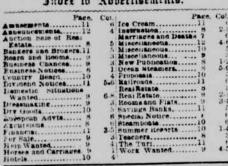
CASINO-\$15-The Brazilian

EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaus

S. Strausa Concert.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Siege of Vera Crix.
PALMER - THEATRE S. The Sea King.
TERRACE GARDEN—6.15—Donna Juniata. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-Ragian's Way

Index to Abvertisements



Business Notices.

OFFICE, FURNITURE Great Variety, manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fullonist, New-York, Desks, Library Tables, &c.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. 6 mes. \$5 00 4 00 1 00 mi-Weekly Fributes. 200
Poetage prepaid by Tribure, except on Daily and Sunday
Per for mail subscribers in New-York City and on
tity, Semi-Weekly and Weekly to foreign countries, in
tich cases extra postage will be paid by subscribers.
Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft or
statemed Letter. Registered Letter.

Registered Letter.

Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter.

Will be at owner's risk.

Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nassaust, New-York.

Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-York.

New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1890.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- A new Government has been formed in San Salvador, with General Carlos Ezeta as Provisional President. == The ear-marking license fund proposition was the subject of a lively debate in the House of Commons; the plan will probably be dropped. == The Reichstag discussed the Army bill. === The Prison Congress at St. Petersburg held its last session. - The Brazilian Constituent Assembly will meet November 15 to vote on the new Constitution.

Congress.-Both branches in session. Senate: The Consular and Diplomatic bill and the Postoffice Appropriation bill were passed. The Silver bill was .con-= The House: sidered from the Committee on Coinage, and it was decided to take a vote to-day at 2 o'clock.

Domestic .- The Court of Appeals decided the Sugar Trust case adversely to the Trust; it also affirmed the sentence of William Kemmler, upholding the constitutionality of the Electrical Execution law. ==== A complete stoppage of work took place on the Illinois Central Railroad due to a strike of the trainmen and switchmen. Twenty thousand strangers are in Harrisburg to attend to-day's Republican Convention. = The American Gas Investment Company with a

capital of fifty millions was incorporated at Trenton. ==== Commencement exercises were held at Yale and other colleges. = The Cornell freshmen crew defeated the freshmen crew of Yale and Columbia at New-London in a two-mile race. ___ Yale defeated Harvard at baseball by 7 runs to 1-at New-Haven. City and Suburban.-Promoters of the Citizens

Movement held a meeting, passed resolutions and elected a general committee for organization. It was decided to adjourn the Fassett Committee hearing until fall. === The estimated population of Brooklyn was announced to be 806,000. ____ An explosion in a manhole at Sixth-ave. and Twelfth-st, occurred, but no one was hurt and little damage was done. == = Winners at Sheepshead Bay: Fairview, Her Highness, Folsom, Firenzi, Bolero and Brian Boru. Stocks were dull with some appreciations, closing

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Warmer and generally fair, possibly with a shower. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 85 degrees: lowest, 68; average, 74.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$1.45 for three months. The address of the paper can be changed as often as desired.

Great interest will attend the trial of the cruiser Philadelphia, which is set for to-day, but which will not take place unless all the conditions are favorable for the contractors. They are to have every possible opportunity to show the vessel at its best. Much depends upon the result, for every quarter-knot that the Philadelphia makes over 19 knots per hour during the four hours of the trial means \$50,000 in the builders' pockets. The trial board is so constituted as to give assurance of a perfectly fair test of the cruiser's powers.

The Citizens' Movement took practical shape last night in the adoption of a platform and the appointment of a committee of seventy-five to nominate a "people's ticket" for the coming election. The committee is composed in the main of citizens of excellent standing. The platform expresses sentiments in reference to our municipal government that are not open to objection. It can truthfully be said that the movement has made a good start. Thus far there is not the slightest evidence that it is in the interest of any individual or clique.

The Board of Trade inquiry regarding the City of Paris accident is concluded with a verdict in every way complimentary to the vessel, its builders and its owners, as well as to the officers and crew. The court holds that the safety of the passengers was not sacrificed to speed, and that the steamship "proved herself to be one of the finest and safest vesstls in the mercantile marine." The mishap to the City of Paris was assuredly a severe test of her strength and seaworthiness. No ordinary ship could have withstood such a strain. It is not believed that a like accident will occur again, but the suggestions made by the court, without in any way reflecting upon the City of Paris, are clearly worthy of careful consideration.

The Court of Appeals has rendered a unanimous decision sustaining the findings of the Supreme Court and the General Term in the case of the North River Sugar-Refining Company. The effect of the decision is to work the forfeiture of the company's charter, and the opinion of the court is virtually that the all combinations and trusts in the State is is imitated in these respects; and the election abvious. The first decision in the case was of President is to be conducted as it is in the driver. Mr. Welch charges that the monopole

an action having been brought by the Attorney-General for the forfeiture of the company's not only by the General Term, but by all the Judges of the court of last resort.

An article in our news columns announces that a number of vacancies are shortly to occur in the Board of Education. Among the commissioners who express an intention of soon retiring are the president, Mr. Simmons, and Messrs. Vermilye, Gallaway and Devoe. Their retirement means a serious loss to the educational department of the city. Mr. Simmons has been an efficient president for a series of terms; Mr. Vermilye is the senior member of the Board; Mr. Devoe and Mr. Gallaway have been among the most industrious and hardworking commissioners. For a conscientious commissioner, as Mr. Devoe well points, the office means a deal of hard work and no little responsibility. There is an earnest feeling in favor of electing Mr. Devoe president of the Board on Mr. Simmons's retirement. That would be a good thing in itself, and would Justice. doubtless insure his remaining in the Board.

A POSITION TO BE HELD.

The Silver bill having been promptly reported by the Coinage Committee, the Republican leaders of the House are now responsible for the legislation which may result. This responsibility is more serious than some are accustomed to consider it. Members have been forced to hear much of immediate political consequences in certain States of a failure to meet the wishes of silver extremists. But after trying compromise, even to the verge of danger, they have been shown that nothing less than unlimited coinage and unlimited peril will satisfy these extremists. Now it is time to consider what will satisfy a far larger body of substantial citizens, who have made little clamor because they have trusted in the good sense and fidelity of a Republican President and Congress.

The Republican leaders ought first and chiefly to consider what will make the currency safe. It would be folly of the worst kind, after all this struggle, to assent to any measure which will not be safe, in the empty hope of placating those who contend for the silver standard and nothing less. Let it be remembered that elections this fall will come too soon to be materially influenced by actual results of a beneficial character, whatever acts may be passed. But the elections two years hence will be greatly controlled by the industrial and commercial consequences of such action as Congress may take, and then there will be elected, not only a Congress, but a and financial disturbance, the effects of that disturbance will be hard for the party in power to overcome two years hence. Far-sighted political wisdom therefore requires, exactly what a purely patriotic regard for the welfare of the country requires, namely, action that shall be safe, or else no action at all. For with the laws as they stand the country has been and is in a high degree prosperous.

The Republican party cannot afford to throw away its character for financial safety and integrity. It has made the currency as good as gold, and pledged the people to keep it so, and has for that one reason the support of thousands who would keenly resent any departure from that pledge. Its Representatives have formally proposed and adopted a measure which would take for monetary use all the silver produced by American mines, and yet would make every dollar of the additional currency issued worth exactly the sum in gold which the notes promise. The bullion redemption feature which the Senate has failed to sustain is precisely the one that made the House bill wise and safe, and the House and the President can well stand upon it without yielding. They can appeal to the silver-producing States, because they have proposed to create a market for all the silver this country produces. They can appeal to the commercia and industrial States, because they have insisted that the currency shall be kept as good as gold for the wage-earner as well as for

the bondholder. To compromise away a position so strong would be, in the judgment of THE TRIBUNE, a great mistake. Other enactments may be devised which might possibly work without harm. But this would be plainly and certainly safe. If a purchase of \$4,000,000 worth of bullion should be required, and notes should be issued against it redeemable in "coin," it might be in the power of the Treasury to keep up the redemption of such notes in gold, but circumstances easily conceivable might render that impossible within the next two years. The financial world, quick to apprehend danger of change, would not fail to act upon the possibility that gold reserves might be exhausted. The situation from the very outset would be one of uncertainty, and that does not promise prosperity, nor stimulate industries, nor invite capital into new enterprises.

The House has done its part to insure a most prosperous future by passing a wise Tariff bill. If it will with equal wisdom insist upon a currency expansion which shall have in it no element of peril, the House will chain to the Republican party the confidence and support of the great industrial States.

THE BRAZIL CONSTITUTION.

The proposed Constitution for Brazil is a most enlightened and progressive scheme of government. It furnishes a complete vindication of the patriotism, republicanism and practical wisdom of the revolutionary leaders. They were placed in power by the army, but they have devised a scheme of public law by which the sovereign people will be made supreme. The Constitution is not proclaimed as a finality, but as a de facto system of government which will be revised and legalized by the Constituent Assembly about to be elected. The Provisional Government has successfully resisted the temptation to usurp the functions of the representatives of the people. When the out of exclusive livery privileges which have Constituent Assembly meets President and Ministers will resign the functions exercised by them since the revolution. A new President will then be elected and another Ministry will be immediately formed; and then the Constituent Assembly will revise and promulgate the fundamental law. There could be no wiser method of procedure than this. The electors will have the tentative scheme of public law before them when they choose their Deputies and Senators in the Constituent Assembly, and hence they will vote more intelligently; but the Constitution will be subject to amendment and final revision by the representatives of the people.

The Constitution involves an essential reproduction of the American political system. The legislative and administrative functions are separated. The Cabinet will be responsible to the President, and its members will neither be eligible to seats in the legislative chambers, nor forced to resign their offices when there is an adverse vote. The functions Sugar Trust is an unlawful combination. The of the chambers will be purely legislative. importance of the decision in its bearing upon | The American rather than the French system

elected by the Constituent Assembly, but subrett's cap that his opinion has been sustained, the capitals of the States. This is the Ameri- Legislation at Albany could hardly effect the the French precedure of electing a President by a majority vote of the National Assembly. The President will be elected for six years, and will be ineligible for the next ten years. The lower house will be chosen for three and the upper house for nine years. The Deputies are to be elected according to population, but the Senators will represent the States, there being three for each one. The dispatches do not state whether the Senators are to be elected by the people, as in France and Belgium, or directly by the State Legislatures; but presumably the American procedure will be adopted. The Secretaries of State are ineligible to the Presidency during their terms of office. The succession to the Presidency passes in order to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, the Vice-President of the Senate and the President of the Supreme Tribunal of

This outline suffices to demonstrate how closely the American Constitution has been adapted to the political requirements of Bra-In some respects that Constitution has been improved upon. The divergencies from the French system are remarkable, since the educated masses in Brazil are far more familiar with French than with American political literature. The fine Roman hand of Ruy Barboza may be traced throughout the draft of the Constitution. He is almost the only member of the Provisional Government who has been a profound student of American and English politics; and his influence and authority have overshadowed the Comtist vagaries of Constant and other associates. The Constitution may be pronounced without hesitation the best scheme of government known to-day in South America. The promulgation of so enlightened a code of law marks the rapid progress which Brazil has made in self-government. It is the best possible augury for the future of the

KEMMLER'S FATE SEALED.

The Court of Appeals has overthrown the last hope with which zealous attorneys may have succeeded in disturbing the tranquillity of Kemmler the murderer. It is not certain that he had any hope at all, or was even aware that the result of a final effort to save him was about to be announced. The lawyers who, from motives which they have never seen fit to explain, have delayed his execution month after month, may not have thought it necessary to consult their protege. Kemmler, it will be remembered, had never even heard of Mr. President. If unwise action shall cause alarm | Roger M. Sherman until that gentleman sent Warden Durston to his cell with papers to be signed. It is just possible, according to a theory advanced a few weeks ago when the Supreme Court at Washington upheld the constitutionality of the New-York law, that Kemmler's execution may be delayed until late next fall, though his fate has now been irrevocably

At that time an Associated Press dispatch. vidently prepared by a lawyer, made the point that, inasmuch as it was a writ of error from the New-York Court of Appeals which the Supreme Court denied, it is still possible to take an appeal to that tribunal from Judge Wallace's subsequent order refusing a writ of habeas corpus. Precisely the same questions would come before the Supreme Court, if that were done, and of course they would be decided in the same way. If such a technical possibility exists, therefore, the only advantage to be derived from it is another delay of three months, the court having adjourned until Moreover, any lawyer who should connect himself with such a proceeding would be subjected to stern judicial censure and universal popular contempt, and we do not expect to see the attempt made.

The new law of execution having, therefore, been upheld in all its parts at great expense of time, labor and money, and at no small sacrifice of public dignity, it is to be hoped that the miserable creature in whose name this long scandal has been enacted may be permitted to vanish from the eyes and thoughts of the world at the earliest possible moment. The mechanical appliances at Auburn can be readjusted in a few moments, and we cannot conceive of any excuse for the postponement until August or later, at which the dispatches hint. The authority of the State has finally been established. and it ought to be exercised without further loss of time.

THE NIAGARA RESERVATION.

Do the Falls of Niagara belong to the public of this State in particular and to the public of the rest of the world in general, or are they owned in fee simple by certain thrifty persons who live in their neighborhood? When the Legislature of 1883 passed an act "authorizing the selection, location and appropriation of certain lands in the village of Niagara Falls for a State reservation," it was understood that the result would be not only the preservation and restoration of the scenery, but the abolition of the nuisances which had so long preyed upon the great wonder. The reports of the commissioners of the reservation have strengthened this impression. In their second one, made in 1886, after showing that they had begun a good work in the interest of the scenery they added that "the stringent rules adopted with reference to the drivers of backs have wrought a very perceptible abatement of the annoyances which formerly were the subject of frequent complaint." The succeeding reports have contained similar assurances-the scenery

and the sharpers both were being looked after Nevertheless, ever since 1887 the commissioners have annually called attention to a state of things at the Falls which seriously in terferes with the purpose for which the reserva tion was created-the common pleasure and profit to be derived from holding communion with Nature in one of her sublimest manifestations. The state of things referred to grows been granted. Mr. Welch, the superintendent of the reservation, made a special report on this point which was incorporated in the commissioners' report for 1887. The existence of these privileges, it appeared, resulted in outrages upon visitors, who were first taken to points of interest and to shops controlled by the livery monopoly (the drivers receiving a commission upon all sums paid out by those whom they carried) and then were given a chance to see the reservation. Next year Mr. Welch reported that the livery monopoly was doing better, no longer allowing the drivers any commissions, but paying them entirely by

Interest in this subject is revived by the second special report which Mr. Welch has made to the Commission. It would appear that the monopoly's reformation was not a lasting one. The commission system is again flourish ing-presumably to the drivers' satisfactionand the unwary traveller is plundered pretty much as be used to be in the fine old antereservation days, which are supposed to have been the golden age of the Niagara back

made by Justice Barrett, on January 9, 1889, United States. The first President will be detain their victims so long at the places where sequently the choice is to be made by an to enjoy the Falls from the State Reservation. Electoral College, whose members will meet in It is high time that this evil was uprooted. can plan applied to the State or Federal sys- necessary reform, but it does seem as though tem of Brazil, and is adopted in preference to the public authorities at Niagara, if they really desired to, could soon bring it about. First and last, the reservation has cost the people of this State hundreds of thousands of dollars. They do not begrudge the money, but they feel that they have a right to insist that they shall get what they have paid for-a reservation, a great public park, which shall be free in fact game it is to make the glory and majesty of the Falls boom the trade in bead-work slippers must go.

> THE COUNTRY IN JUNE. Those who put off their summer flight from the city until June has passed miss some of the rarest delights which the bounty of nature, as it displays itself in lavish and unstinted luxuriance in the country, has to bestow in the entire annual round. In June the country is at its bestand its best is very good indeed. During the present June nature seems to have been somewhat more prodigal of its riches than in other years; or perhaps it is only because the impression of what is so wonderfully rich and fine is so freshly in the mind. The recent abundant rains, however, have brought out to its full perfection the green of blade and leaf, and he must be hard indeed to please who can spend a day, or even an hour, in the fields and woods without feeling a glad content at having been close to the heart of nature, and without bringing back to the routine of his daily toil a sense of refreshing and an access of new life. Those who are unable to go out into what the little girl called the "real country" at this season can get a touch of the same feeling by visiting Central and Prospect Parks. Never have these lovely pleasure-grounds surpassed their present wealth of verdant beauty.

In a multitude of households throughout the country the question where to spend the summer vacation has been long and anxiously discussed. The shorter the outing, the more important, perhaps, the making of a wise selection; for if a family are to be absent town for six weeks or two months, have time to rectify their mistake if they find that one has been made. But when the vacation is to be only a fortnight or a little more, the best must be made of a bad bargain if it turns out that the resting-place has not been wisely chosen. But in the vast majority of cases where the question referred to has been asked, and possibly satisfactorily answered the going away has had reference only to July and August, or parts of those months-June has been left out of the account entirely. It is true that the "heated term" does not come in June, to any great extent; true also that if one goes country-ward so early, and then returns, he has the bulk of the hot season to face, probably with the result that at its end he will be seriously exhausted, without any opportunity for sorely

needed recreation. We do not question the wisdom of the which makes July and August the vacation season par excellence. But we cannot help regretting that those whose notions of the country have been derived from its appearance when parched by the midsummer sun, or when the dog days are doing their best-their worst, ratherto make mere living an almost intolerable bur den-that these people cannot have an oppor tunity of spending at least a few days in same country in the leafy month of June, when the "high tide of the year" is at its full, when the umbrageous bounty of the forest leaves naught to be desired and the lush grass tempts the foo and delights the eye. The atmosphere is of a erystalline clearness-" clearness divine"; the near and distant hills are softly and gracefully outlined. and at night the stars glow with an unwonted brilliancy. The lover of nature who seeks to get close to her embrace in June will probably find his keenest satisfaction in the woods, which must, in truth, be seen then to be appreciated In their deep recesses, or in the more open glader where the sunlight filters through a myriad of ciancing leaves, he will take on the mood of the

But I in June am midway to believe such sympathy is mine with all the race, such mutual recognition vaguely sweet There is between us."

Sullivan pleaded guilty to prize-fighting yesterday at Purvis, Miss., and was let off with a fine of \$5.00-just about 2 per cent of his profits from the fight with Kilrain. He doubtless thinks he can stand that sort of punishment if the law can.

Those who tried in vain to see the Yale-Harvard boatrace a year ago through the thick shades of evening, and who want to see it this year, will hear with considerable anxiety that the great contest of Friday next has been set for 6:30 'clock. Delays on such occasions are sometimes inevitable on account of rough water, and they are always to be expected. It was a great disappointment to thousands who had travelled far. waited long and suffered much last year, when darkness shut in the last two miles of the race.

Sugar is sweet, and so are the uses of adversity but on the whole the Sugar Trust prefers its own product to yesterday's decision of the Court of

Why is not some better method of lighting elevated cars and streetcars put in use? Is i merely a question of the cost? On some of the railroad lines of the country gas is used as an illuminant with pretty satisfactory results, but the proper agent for this purpose is undoubtedly electricity. The experiments which have been made in this direction show that the electric light can be used to great advantage on railway trains, and there seems to be no convincing reason why this system should not be applied to elevated and surface cars in cities. A great many travel lers desire to read while going from their offices to their homes, in spite of the warnings of the oculists, and the owners of the means of transportation should feel in duty bound to furnish light enough for the purpose. Another advantage in adopting an improved system would be the doing away with the disgusting odors which now permeate the cars for a considerable time every evening after the lamps are first lighted.

The least that Mr. Croker can do is to creet an apartment-house at One-hundred-and-fortyeighth-st, and Seventh-ave., and call it "The Flossie.

According to Mr. Croker, the Tammany Hall General Committee does not keep any books to show the moneys it receives and expends. It's a great pity that such books are not kept and Their contents would surpass in interest those of the latest popular novel.

Firecrackers will be scarce on the coming Fourth, but we can at least hope for a few subway explosions.

Little fault is to be found with the summary administration of justice which took place on Saturday night, in Forsyth-st., when a brutal husband attacked his sick wife and threw her down stairs. His neighbors promptly set upon him and gave the fellow a "dressing down" that he will not soon forget. Possibly they overdid the matter a little, for it is said that in the morning the victim looked as if he had been run through a threshing-machine, but their in stincts were clearly right. The general application of the method is hardly to be commended. but in this case the man seems to have deserved

with his thrashing. "I can't beat you in population, but I can arrest your enumerators," says St. Paul to Minneapolis.

Over in Brooklyn they have begun to count the cost of putting the Ballot-Reform law into operation. The initial cost will, of course, come to a pretty figure, but the buildings, etc., which are to be provided for voting purposes, will be in the nature of a permanent plant, and with proper care the depreciation in the value of the property will be trifling. Mayor Chapin's remark that ballot reform comes high, but we must have it" sounds jocular, but it expresses a sober truth. Our whole election machinery is designed to ascertain as well as in name. The people whose little the will of the people, and the will of the people is the foundation on which all our institutions rest. No price is too dear to pay in order to learn precisely what that will is.

PERSONAL.

Senator Hawley will probably preside at the Fourth of July celebration at Woodstock, Conn., this year, and one of the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. Wayland, of Philadelphia, whose famous New-England dinner speech is remembered with so much delight.

Positive contradiction is given to the report of a marriage engagement between the Prince of Naples and the Grand Duchess Xenia, the Czur's eldest daughter. The latter will, it is said, wed her cousin, Duke Alexander Michailovitch.

Bishop Potter, of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city, will sail on Saturday for Europe, where he will spend the summer.

Mr. Whistler is about to make a tour in Spain. Senator Morrill, who has just been visiting Chicago, pictured by "The Tribune" of that city as "a typical Vermonter from the tips of his square-toed shoes to his shining hat, not forgetting a collar and black cravat like those always seen on the Green Mountain min-The same paper reports him as saying: "I've hardly made up my mind what to do at the end of my term. I can't say whether I will retire from polities or not. I don't know that my State would politics or not. I don't know that my State would care to send me to Washington again. Then again I might not want to go. When you have served the people for thirty-six conseentive years it is but natural that some thoughts are entertained of giving the remainder of life to yourself. I've had a long siege and feel that perhaps I've earned a vacation. I would feel like a wanderer out of the senate, yet I often think I will go. Anyway there is a deal of time to make up my mind before next year."

The Duke of Fife has just sold his fine estate of Rothiemay, Banfishire, which has belonged to the Fife family since the middle of the last century, when it was purchased by Alexander Duff, of Braco, from the nethies of Saltoun, to whom it belonged when Mary Queen of Scots resided at Rothiemay House in 1568, during her northern progress. Her rooms are still to be seen in the mansion, which is one of the most ancient in the county.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Poor Philadelphia! The results of the census have have grown very little during the last ten years. The Inquirer explains it thus: "Along the dozer more lines of railway running into this city and Camden a hundred thriving towns are growing rapidly by reason of the exodus of Philadelphians who cannot longer stand had gas, bad streets, bad water, slow transit and the general decrepitude of our municipal institutions. It is a low estimate to say that the suburban population entirely dependent on this city s 200,000. In 1000 it will be twice that if we do do something to make this city more desirable as a place of residence."

A Natural Result.—Visitor to Insane Asylum (to seper)—And who is that gibbering idiot over there: Keeper (sadiy)—That poor fellow was one of our out promising young lawyers till he took a young dy to a ball game one afternoon and attempted to atch the game and explain it to her at the same me.—(Lawrence American.

"The Halifax Herald" says that we ought to adopt another name, as it thinks the United States of Amerca is about equal to no name at all. "If our cousins," t remarks, without even the suggestion of a smile, really intend to perpetuate the mistake they made separating themselves from their kinsmen of the Anglo Saxon race, they should try and give themselves a name befitting their ancestry and the land which British prowess won for them.

Old Lady-is there anything you can do around the house if I give you a good meal? Tramp-Yes, marm: I kin lecture on Wagner, an' my frien' here kin give practical illustrations on der plannyforty, if you've got one.—(Harper's Weekly.

A wealthy citizen of Kansas City has spent every night for the last two months beside the grave of his wife and son. At about 11 o'clock every night he goes to the cemetery, and makes his bed on the ground close to the graves of his level ones,

A Cautions Lover.—"Look here, Fritz, why don't you make up to the little fracient? Go in and win, man! 'Pon my life, she's a regular pearl."
Fritz (sulkily)—That may be, but I can't do with the mother of pearl."—(Flensburger Sonntagsblatt.

"I see," said her friend, "that you sing only one

"Yes," replied the happy bride, "but he's a Sam

A CLASS-DAY CONQUEST. The gies club sans in the yard that night. Their rollicking melodies illed the air. While a thousand lanterus shed their light on gallant youths and on maidens fair.

In a Holworthy window seat we sat,

But her eyes shone out in the dim half-light With a starry gleam that thrilled my soul; And I vowed in my heart I would win that night The love that would make my half life whole.

The give club had ended its serenade;
The lanterns were dying one by one;
The red lights had fided; the hand had played
Fair Harvard; and Class bay was almost done.

Then I tremblingly ventured at last to press Her hand, as I said what I'd longed to say. Can you famey my loy at her whispered "Yes," Or the shock as she added "That's six to-day

New-England is running largely to clubs, many of which have very odd names. In Massachusetts, for instance, there are the Certus Club, of Milford; the Satura Club, of Chelsen; the Tambourine Club, of Somerville; the Jersey Stock Club, of Newton; Happy-Go-Lucky Club, of Fall River; the Bellamy Club, of Dover; the somethingian Club, of the Half-Past Six Club, of Mariboro; the Thought lub, of Hyde Park, and the Psyche Club, of Medway

Not the Suit He Meant, Sweetam—she smiled on my suit, Robbins, old box.

Robbins—well, I think she might. The worder is she didn't go into hysterics,—(lioston Herald.

To Clara: You inquire when it is that self-denial achieves its supreme victory. The question is difficult one. Try travelling in a private car without divulging that it was that sort of a car that carried on and see if it does not give your self-denial an

Visitor (in reference to party at the piano)—How beautifully your daughter plays, Mr. Savage!

Mr. Savage—Yes, when she plays it isn't so bad; but it is just awful when she has to work as she is working at present over one of them blamed calithum plan compositions.—(Boston Transcript.

ONE WAY TO GET A STRONG DELEGATION. From The Buffalo Commercial,

The Maine Republicans are in splendid shape, and are wisely renominating their Congressmen. They are fortunate in being represented at Washington by men who command respect and are worthy to be kept on continuous service.

NOT SATSIFIED WITH SOLID FACTS. From The Washington Post.

It looks as if the Census Bureau would have to go behind the returns to satisfy those cities which cannot produce the population they bragged of.

THE PITH OF THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAW From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The most important feature of the bill, when comes down to practical results, is the one making t ertificate of the supervisor of election, and not the overnor of the State, in case the two condict, prima acie evidence of election. The clerk must give it tha havie evidence of election. The clerk must give it that preference. This is pivotal to the actual working effect of the bill. Leave that out, and the bill would be almost worthless.

THE LOSERS ARE NEVER HEARD OF.

From The Detroit Tribune.

Of the thousands of dollars sent out of Detroit to the Louisiana lottery how many of the senders ever get a cent back?

A DEMOCRAT AHEAD OF HIS PARTY. Is there not enough genuine Americanism in the

just such a course of treatment.

"I can't lick yer, but I can make faces at yer sister." see that could be when wasn't satisfied the protection and encouragement which their foreign competitors receive, and to which their foreign competitors receive, and to which their foreign competitors receive, and to which their foreign competitors receive.

ON BOOKS.

THE READING OF THEM-THE THUMBMARK OF THE ARTISAN-MR. WHISTLER AND HIS ENEMIES.

London, June 14 Simultaneously with the opening of the Carnegie Library at Edinburgh comes one of those too trequent protests against all public libraries which sundry Britons delight in making. There is still in this country a considerable class of persons who are opposed to educating the masses. They prefer their masters should be ignorant. They tell you that if facilities for culture are given, they are not improved, neither the facilities nor the masses. There are clergymen who think this attitude of opposition a useful one, and the Reverend Dan Greatorex, who dates from St. Paul's Vicarage, Dock-st., London Docks, is one of them. He has been making a collection of statistics; that, also,

is an occupation in which this clerical mind finds

pleasure.

He has studied the library question in Wolverhampton, in Bilston, in Birmingham, in Manchester, in Sheffield and in Liverpool. The results are rather curious. The whole issue of books from the public libraries of these six towns for the year 1887-'88 reached the respectable number of 1,602,463 volumes. Out of this respectable total there were 1,282,741 volumes of fiction, leaving but 319,822 for all other kinds of literature. Mr. Greatorex, to whom the reading of fiction appears to be an abomination, divides all literature into two classes; or perhaps three. Fiction and books of instruction are his two chief heads; the third being magazines. But, though there are three, the antithesis is maintained, and fiction is clearly not, to his mind, instructive. Or, to put it a little differently, all books are books of instruction except novels; even sermons seem to be classed as instructive.

Then he sums up, in a fine critical and clerical spirit: "I make no comments. I leave your readers to form their own opinion as to the value of free libraries." That is a handsome concession, and Mr. Greatorex can hardly blame his readers if they avail themselves of it; even should their opinion prove to be a different one from his own. There are, indeed, readers so misguided as to think even fiction instructive, as the statistics sufficiently show. Even without statistics the renown of Fielding and Thackeray is safe enough, and Dickens still has his admirers, and Hawthorne will continue to be read; a man greater in some respects than either the first or the third. He was an American, no doubt, but he had over Dickens this advantage, that he could write English; and did. If the Reverend Mr. Greatorex does not think nim instructive, the blame is not perhaps wholly on Hawthorne's side.

It might have been thought that some other clergyman would have come forward to announce his dissent from Mr. Grentorex's views, but none has; or I have seen none. It is not necessary to assume that the whole body of the clergy of the Church of England are of his mind. But I fear it is true that this attitude of dislike to the education of the English people under any other than purely clerical influences is a too common attitude. The clamor against libraries is but one expression of the clerical dislike of secular instruction. It is the spirit of Rome; and there never has been a time when the spirit of Rome was wholly absent from the Church of England. Mr. Greatorex individually may not be important, I do not know whether he is or not, but of great distinction he certainly has none. To us who look on from the outside he is only important as a type. He is a representative man; a representative, not of the more liberal and admirable section of the English clergy, but of that section which is sometimes referred to as the country parsons.

These excellent, but sometimes narrow-minded ministers of the gospel, are less numerous than they were; but they are still numerous Their voice is heard now and again, as it was when, for example, "Essays and Reviews" came out, and Dr. Temple (who has recanted), and Dr. Jovett who has not) were bracketed together as heretics, and perhaps infidels. It was found, after a while, that the outery against these gentlemen did not prevent one of them from becoming Bishop of Exeter, and then of London, or keep the other out of the Vice-Chancellorship of Oxford: Lord Salisbury himself appointing the Master of Balliol to that honorable post.

They made their next fight in 1870 on the education question; and half won their battle. A recently married young lady was talking with When the movement for Free Libraries became, her school friends, and in her remarks the as they thought, menacing they resisted it to the best of their ability, and with some success. For a while, they took their stand on financial grounds, Their appeal was to the pocket. They pointed out to the ratepayers that they were to be saddled with fresh rates-taxes, we should say-and would be asked to pay for books which other people were to read. That they would be the better for not reading them was, if not altogether an afterthought, a later form of the argument against libraries. It has been diligently pressed, and in many forms. Mr. Greatorex happens merely to be one of the latest who have pressed it. So it is that he obtains an immortality of twenty-four hours. But whether it be he or another, the fact that there are such as he in the church, is one to be kept in mind. Americans have to consider that in this mother country of ours, late in the nineteenth century, there is a strong body of Greatorexes who honestly believe that reading bad unless they may prescribe the course, and that libraries are mischievous, because too many works of fiction are taken out.

The opening of the Carnegie Library at Edinburgh gave Lord Rosebery an opportunity to reconsider his views on the thumbmark of the artisan. Or perhaps it is to be said that his critics are invited to reconsider their views of his views. A "licentious Press" has criticised him; there is nobody whom it will not criticise. Licentious or otherwise, it has misunderstood him, he now tells us. We did not understand what he meant. When he deplored the absence of the thumbmark from the early printed volumes in Lord Spencer's noble library, he did not mean "a black thumbmark such as one occasionally saw in s book with something of the same sensations as Robinson Crusoe when he saw the footprint of Friday in the sand-with alarm and dismay-but that tear and wear caused by finger and thumb which was almost an ennobling mark on any book by any author." And again he says that by the thumbmark of the artisan he meant that these books of the free libraries were not to be preserved behind glass doors, but in the service of mankind.

These are Lord Rosebery's revised and reconsidered views. The first thumbmark was one which he did not find at Althorp, and the prosaic -which seems to be the same thing as licentiouscritic found himself distressed by the suggestion that on the incomparable treasures of that admirable collection of rare and lovely books there ought to be visible the touch of any hand, be it artisan's or of those rich men whom Mr. John Burns, Lord Rosebery's "honored colleague," derides as "West End loafers." If there were a fault in Lord Rosebery's too picturesque phrase it was that he did not make it clear to the prosaic mind that when he said Althorp he meant Battersea. If we had only grasped that, we should all have agreed with him; or all but Mr. Greatorex and the country parson.

Lord Rosebery has every right to discourse on books, or every right but one. He is a reader and a collector, yet he cannot quite bear to hear himself described as the latter; or not without a gentle protest against the extravagances and beautiful insanities of the collector. "Almost a vice," he says, speaking of that purest of all passions, the passion for fine books. If it be a vice, let us all be vicious together; with Lord Rosebery to keep us company. I will quote him this time, at any rate, accurately; or as accurately as the reporter will allow. "The collecting of rare books," says the owner of Mentmore and the Durdans and Dalmeny, with a collection of rare books in each, "is a virtue very nearly akin w vice. It is a virtue on which the closest watch